

**THE CONVENTION.**  
Full and Comprehensive Report of the Second Day's Proceedings.

**THE PLATFORM.**  
The Platform Sound as a Rock on the Finance Question.

**THE RULES.**  
The Rules of the Convention.

**THE SPEECHES.**  
The Speeches of the Convention.

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**THE WELSH IN AMERICA.**

**Interesting Facts in Regard to an Interesting Race.**

These Estable Chancery of Welsh Boreom-Ballies, Kistedoffs, and Periodicals.

*Atlantic Monthly.*

It is safe to say that Britannia was peopled by the Welsh many centuries prior to the Christian era; for at the first invasion of that island by Julius Caesar, he found them, although "barbarians," yet a powerful and warlike people, possessing wonderful military skill peculiarly their own.

**Some Notable Citizens of Welsh Descent—Relig-**

[illegible]

vehement, angry eloquence on the ears of Caesar and Agricola.

200 years before the discovery of Columbus. The history, as far as it goes, may be traced to the time of the great Celtic emigrants from mind, by the name of Madagascari, or Owein Gwynedd, called westward from with a number of ships and many people. It is returned as a province and manor, and people, that had received a valuable and beautiful entry in the Far West, and that he had left the part of his company there. His description of the new country was so fascinating that a large number of his countrymen followed him, and embarked with him for this land of promise. He returned again for the same destination with ten boats; and there the history, correct or otherwise, ends for the time being. The story of the emigrants is never more heard of. The landing of the emigrants in this country is not sustained by any other evidence, and the story of the emigrants in America, in regard to whom we have any history, is Roger Williams, a name too closely identified with the early history of our country to need comment.

**WELSHMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.**  
There was a Welsh settlement in America before the English. It was established by the Welsh in the London Crystal Palace, in a competition for a prize of £1000, offered by the Government, who were opposed by the noted "Tomie Sio-I-Pa" Choir of Cardiff. The Welsh choir, however, without a dissenting voice, proclaimed the Welsh choir victors. The applause was deafening, and to the great surprise of the English, the Welsh choir cheered as heartily as any in the palace. Besides the choir, there were many Welshmen in royal palaces, while all along their journey homeward they were met by their enthusiastic countrymen.

The Welsh in America, in proportion to their number and circumstances, possess all the musical and literary attainments of the Welsh in this feature above all others in being more largely represented in the churches, and in their public conversions, in solo, duets, and full choruses, which was of a very high order. The Welsh in America are also more musical, and consequently more attractive. The Welsh in America are also more numerous, the forming of a choir of 500 voices to sing at the great American Centennial at Philadelphia.

We have three weekly newspapers; the oldest, *Y Drych* (*The Mirror*), published at Uchen, N. J. It is published by the Rev. J. J. Jones, D. D., and is a very interesting and valuable paper. It is published by the Rev. J. J. Jones, D. D., and is a very interesting and valuable paper. It is published by the Rev. J. J. Jones, D. D., and is a very interesting and valuable paper.

wag ap Owain Gwynedd, sailed westward from Wales with a number of ships and many people.

[illegible]

townships. Many of these were men of means, culture, and influence. Welsh churches were organized in the 18th century, and the first Welsh church in the United States was built in 1791 in the town of New York. The first Welsh church in the United States was built in 1791 in the town of New York. The first Welsh church in the United States was built in 1791 in the town of New York.

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old Omerseg in those regions has become extinct, though in many houses you will yet find Welsh books preserved by great-grandchildren of the

and great skill as a manager, gave the men a sense of purpose and direction, and strife. But "the tribulations of those who are called to follow the Lord are many." The congregations were often scattered, the organizations abandoned.

Philadelphia and its vicinity, the nation, as a whole, were the first to be reached. As a native Welsh-speaking people, they did not long understand the English language, and discouraged further emigration, and gradually turned their backs to the westward. Large portions of Pennsylvania and the State of New York were the first to be reached, and land was offered on very favorable terms. The Welsh people were scattered, and in various portions of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio.

Large numbers of settlements in many of our States. In regard to the number of Welsh people in the United States, the following opinion. Some put down the figure as high as 1,000,000. The Rev. R. D. Thomas, in his most interesting book, "The Welsh People of the United States," (History of the Welsh in America), published at 115, 716, and distributes it as follows:

1891, 200,000; 1892, 200,000; 1893, 200,000; 1894, 200,000; 1895, 200,000; 1896, 200,000; 1897, 200,000; 1898, 200,000; 1899, 200,000; 1900, 200,000; 1901, 200,000; 1902, 200,000; 1903, 200,000; 1904, 200,000; 1905, 200,000; 1906, 200,000; 1907, 200,000; 1908, 200,000; 1909, 200,000; 1910, 200,000; 1911, 200,000; 1912, 200,000; 1913, 200,000; 1914, 200,000; 1915, 200,000; 1916, 200,000; 1917, 200,000; 1918, 200,000; 1919, 200,000; 1920, 200,000; 1921, 200,000; 1922, 200,000; 1923, 200,000; 1924, 200,000; 1925, 200,000; 1926, 200,000; 1927, 200,000; 1928, 200,000; 1929, 200,000; 1930, 200,000; 1931, 200,000; 1932, 200,000; 1933, 200,000; 1934, 200,000; 1935, 200,000; 1936, 200,000; 1937, 200,000; 1938, 200,000; 1939, 200,000; 1940, 200,000; 1941, 200,000; 1942, 200,000; 1943, 200,000; 1944, 200,000; 1945, 200,000; 1946, 200,000; 1947, 200,000; 1948, 200,000; 1949, 200,000; 1950, 200,000; 1951, 200,000; 1952, 200,000; 1953, 200,000; 1954, 200,000; 1955, 200,000; 1956, 200,000; 1957, 200,000; 1958, 200,000; 1959, 200,000; 1960, 200,000; 1961, 200,000; 1962, 200,000; 1963, 200,000; 1964, 200,000; 1965, 200,000; 1966, 200,000; 1967, 200,000; 1968, 200,000; 1969, 200,000; 1970, 200,000; 1971, 200,000; 1972, 200,000; 1973, 200,000; 1974, 200,000; 1975, 200,000; 1976, 200,000; 1977, 200,000; 1978, 200,000; 1979, 200,000; 1980, 200,000; 1981, 200,000; 1982, 200,000; 1983, 200,000; 1984, 200,000; 1985, 200,000; 1986, 200,000; 1987, 200,000; 1988, 200,000; 1989, 200,000; 1990, 200,000; 1991, 200,000; 1992, 200,000; 1993, 200,000; 1994, 200,000; 1995, 200,000; 1996, 200,000; 1997, 200,000; 1998, 200,000; 1999, 200,000; 2000, 200,000; 2001, 200,000; 2002, 200,000; 2003, 200,000; 2004, 200,000; 2005, 200,000; 2006, 200,000; 2007, 200,000; 2008, 200,000; 2009, 200,000; 2010, 200,000; 2011, 200,000; 2012, 200,000; 2013, 200,000; 2014, 200,000; 2015, 200,000; 2016, 200,000; 2017, 200,000; 2018, 200,000; 2019, 200,000; 2020, 200,000; 2021, 200,000; 2022, 200,000; 2023, 200,000; 2024, 200,000; 2025, 200,000; 2026, 200,000; 2027, 200,000; 2028, 200,000; 2029, 200,000; 2030, 200,000; 2031, 200,000; 2032, 200,000; 2033, 200,000; 2034, 200,000; 2035, 200,000; 2036, 200,000; 2037, 200,000; 2038, 200,000; 2039, 200,000; 2040, 200,000; 2041, 200,000; 2042, 200,000; 2043, 200,000; 2044, 200,000; 2045, 200,000; 2046, 200,000; 2047, 200,000; 2048, 200,000; 2049, 200,000; 2050, 200,000; 2051, 200,000; 2052, 200,000; 2053, 200,000; 2054, 200,000; 2055, 200,000; 2056, 200,000; 2057, 200,000; 2058, 200,000; 2059, 200,000; 2060, 200,000; 2061, 200,000; 2062, 200,000; 2063, 200,000; 2064, 200,000; 2065, 200,000; 2066, 200,000; 2067, 200,000; 2068, 200,000; 2069, 200,000; 2070, 200,000; 2071, 200,000; 2072, 200,000; 2073, 200,000; 2074, 200,000; 2075, 200,000; 2076, 200,000; 2077, 200,000; 2078, 200,000; 2079, 200,000; 2080, 200,000; 2081, 200,000; 2082, 200,000; 2083, 200,000; 2084, 200,000; 2085, 200,000; 2086, 200,000; 2087, 200,000; 2088, 200,000; 2089, 200,000; 2090, 200,000; 2091, 200,000; 2092, 200,000; 2093, 200,000; 2094, 200,000; 2095, 200,000; 2096, 200,000; 2097, 200,000; 2098, 200,000; 2099, 200,000; 2100, 200,000; 2101, 200,000; 2102, 200,000; 2103, 200,000; 2104, 200,000; 2105, 200,000; 2106, 200,000; 2107, 200,000; 2108, 200,000; 2109, 200,000; 2110, 200,000; 2111, 200,000; 2112, 200,000; 2113, 200,000; 2114, 200,000; 2115, 200,000; 2116, 200,000; 2117, 200,000; 2118, 200,000; 2119, 200,000; 2120, 200,000; 2121, 200,000; 2122, 200,000; 2123, 200,000; 2124, 200,000; 2125, 200,000; 2126, 200,000; 2127, 200,000; 2128, 200,000; 2129, 200,000; 2130, 200,000; 2131, 200,000; 2132, 200,000; 2133, 200,000; 2134, 200,000; 2135, 200,000; 2136, 200,000; 2137, 200,000; 2138, 200,000; 2139, 200,000; 2140, 200,000; 2141, 200,000; 2142, 200,000; 2143, 200,000; 2144, 200,000; 2145, 200,000; 2146, 200,000; 21

liberality and great skill as a financier, gave the young Republic invaluable assistance in its days of

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Nominally, at least, they are very religious. Wherever in America a settlement of Welsh is

of the Catholics, Protestants and the Jews, and he noticed the tobacco. He pulled off his coat and was a long time just sitting behind his left ear. Then he rose. "Well, I'm off."

"A moment in confusion, said:  
" Ladies and gentlemen, we now—  
the lecturer is over, and we have no more—  
those lights!"

Then the audience laughed, and D. put on his hat and the Professor started to catch the late train.

The science of phrenology is not as popular now as it was, and D. still remains peaceable.

Two Americans.  
St. Louis Republician.

"BILLY," said one new-boy to another yesterday, as they strolled through the city streets, "what the advent of the *Evening Republician*," "won't the master of your completion? Ain't yer hater?"

"By dees,"

"It's disreputable, cally," was the prompt reply, "but it's a good deal better than the *Spring*, as these swell papers just now, an' high 'riven' I'm a foolin' my considerashun."

"What's the *Spring*?"

"Jest as I thought, Billy, yer must let up."

During the last forty years, the spirit of union among the churches, both in Wales and in America, has been greatly on the increase. When I was a

from anything that I ever served in English; it is usually marked by a great variety of changes of position of the feet, and a variety of steps of proceeding prevalent among the negroes of the South, and introduced by the masters of Calvinistic Methodism. The judgment is confirmed by the more passionate or more solemn strains of a sacred melody, and monotonous tone that is often heard in English churches, and is the changing of the main theme, and the introduction of the parallel strains. It is not an easy matter to impart to the negro the sense of the grandeur and sublimity, or that musical style in which the minister forth his pathetic passages when under the power of a religious mood, and he is not for music can never charm him as it does the white world, and it is exceedingly unfortunate for him to attempt it, for it embraces the tones and cadences of the music of a Western people wholly destitute of this talent to execute it. The only remedy for this peculiarity is this: It is the application of the same strains in a changing style to portions of the text. The style is like that which we apply the words to the melody; they appear to together as notes; although the audience

the sects that have an organization sufficiently strong to sustain such a yearly gathering. These meetings are largely attended, and at each of these





























## FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Unvaried Monotony of the Financial Situation.

## New York Exchange Weak—The Clearings \$3,600,000.

## The Produce Markets Steady—Oats Active for Export.

## Pork, Wheat, and Corn Easier.

## FINANCIAL.

The situation among the banks exhibited no new features. The utmost quiet prevailed in every direction. The offerings of good negotiable paper were small. This lack of employment for their funds undoubtedly predisposes the banks in favor of the application of the city for \$300,000 to meet the interest on its bonded debt according to July 1, and for \$600,000 to take care of the bonds then maturing. The banks will insist that the security offered be inadequate, and a proposition that the \$300,000 be advanced to the city in the form of a loan, and allow the bonds to be given as security for the loan, is the only proposition that has been made. The loanable surplus of the banks continues to increase \$50 to \$100 per cent to regular customers. Good outside business can obtain concessions.

Rates of discount are \$10 to \$15 per cent to regular customers. New street business is sleepy. Rates are \$10 to \$15 per cent.

New York exchange was inactive, and sold between banks at 25c per \$1,000 discount.

The country order for currency were small. The clearings were \$3,600,000.

THE NEW YORK GOING TO GOVERNMENT.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday says: "There was today a continued strong market for United States bonds, and where prices were changed, at advancing figures. The difficulty of employing money in a cash market is driving idle balances into United States bonds."

CENTRAL PRICES.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the exhibition, so far from increasing prices in Philadelphia, has actually had the effect, by attracting larger supplies, of reducing them. The Commercial List gives a comparison of wholesale prices for some staple articles with the quotations at the close of May last year, which shows the market decline. New York or Bradford County butter then was quoted at 20c per lb. and is now at 18c. Spring chickens, then 35c and 40c a pound, are now quoted at 10c and 20c. Butcher meat also shows a decline, though not to this extent. These are, of course, the wholesale figures.

ANOTHER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK GONE.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank of New York is to be wound up, according to the report of the receiver, within a year. With liabilities the depositors of \$1,077,372, it has an asset of \$115,000 cash. Its nominal assets are \$242,000. The bank held Southern States bonds, \$100,000; Illinois bonds, \$100,000; and was now worth \$100,000. The State Bank Examiner thinks that if the bank goes on it will pay nothing, whereas something can be realized by selling the securities. The receiver is gradually despoiling these institutions of the hold they once had on the community.

CHICAGO'S LATEST ASPECT OF PHILADELPHIA FINANCES.

The money market yesterday was as dull and lifeless as the banks. The banks had no cash to spare for the bulk of their regular business, and the requirements of trade at this season are neither large nor pressing, and after all legitimate calls are made, they are left with a surplus of funds on hand, for the employment of which they have to look to the note dealers and the outside market. And this source is not satisfactory, for the reason that desirable paper is not in good demand, and the rates for it are so low that it is seriously interfered with the profits of banking. Philadelphia Ledger.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Gold was 112 1/2 @ 113 1/4.

Greenbacks were 80 1/2 @ 81 1/4 on the dollar in gold.

UNITED STATES 5-20 PER CENT.

First National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Second National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Third National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Fourth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Fifth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Sixth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Seventh National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Eighth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Ninth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Tenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Eleventh National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Twelfth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Thirteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Fourteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Fifteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Sixteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Seventeenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Eighteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Nineteenth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

Twentieth National, 100 @ 100 1/2.

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, June 15:

Woodlawn place, 21 1/2 ft of Oakley st. 1/2 ft. 700

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## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and showed no special features. Hogs were in large supply, and quoted as lower, but Liverpool was unchanged, and the rest of the market was steady. The exports articles, while pork was weakened by the prospect of a still larger hog supply. The stacks of provisions are smaller than expected by many, the meat is having been materially diminished by the recent slaughter. The following are the returns of the stock and warehouse in this city on the date named, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

June 15, 1876. May 15, 1876. April 15, 1876.

Clear pork, 65,530. 74,754. 85,351.

Ham, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Shoulder, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Side, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Butter, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Eggs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Wheat, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Corn, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Oats, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Barley, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Rye, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Flour, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Sugar, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Coffee, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Tea, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Cocoa, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Spices, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Fruit, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Vegetables, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Meat, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Fish, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Poultry, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Dairy, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Grains, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Oil, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Wine, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Spirits, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Drugs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Chemicals, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Minerals, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Metals, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Textiles, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Leather, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Wood, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Stone, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Bricks, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Roofs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Windows, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Doors, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Floors, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Walls, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Basements, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Attics, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Garages, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

## CATTLE.

Chicago—The market was quiet and easy, and showed no special features. Cattle were in large supply, and quoted as lower, but Liverpool was unchanged, and the rest of the market was steady. The exports articles, while pork was weakened by the prospect of a still larger hog supply. The stacks of provisions are smaller than expected by many, the meat is having been materially diminished by the recent slaughter. The following are the returns of the stock and warehouse in this city on the date named, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

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Shoulder, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Side, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Butter, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Eggs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Wheat, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Corn, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Oats, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Barley, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Rye, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Flour, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Sugar, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Coffee, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Tea, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Cocoa, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Spices, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Fruit, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Vegetables, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Meat, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Fish, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Poultry, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Dairy, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Grains, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Oil, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Wine, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Spirits, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Drugs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Chemicals, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

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Wood, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Stone, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Bricks, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Roofs, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Windows, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Doors, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Floors, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Walls, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Basements, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Attics, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

Garages, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.

## SHEEP.

Chicago—The market was quiet and easy, and showed no special features. Sheep were in large supply, and quoted as lower, but Liverpool was unchanged, and the rest of the market was steady. The exports articles, while pork was weakened by the prospect of a still larger hog supply. The stacks of provisions are smaller than expected by many, the meat is having been materially diminished by the recent slaughter. The following are the returns of the stock and warehouse in this city on the date named, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

June 15, 1876. May 15, 1876. April 15, 1876.

Clear pork, 65,530. 74,754. 85,351.

Ham, 100,000. 100,000. 100,000.